

## PART III

### Service Support

#### RESUPPLY AND RELATED SERVICES

##### TRAINS

The following considerations apply regarding the trains from which the platoon obtains supplies and support:

- Combat trains are normally positioned one terrain feature behind the company/troop IAW OPORD.
- Field trains operate with task force trains in the brigade support area (BSA).

##### SUPPLY CLASSES

The following considerations apply regarding critical supply classes.

##### Class I

Each vehicle maintains a three-to-five-day supply of rations and a minimum of 10 gallons of water IAW unit SOP.

##### Class III

TCs report to the PSG when fuel levels are at 50 percent (half full). Each vehicle maintains the following quantities of POL products:

- 5 gallons (or 20 quarts) of transmission oil.
- 10 quarts of turboshaft fluid.
- 8 quarts of fire-resistant hydraulic (FRH) fluid.
- 2.5 pounds or 4 tubes of GAA.

##### Class IV

Each tank keeps a stock of four rolls of wire, six pickets (a combination of long and short pickets), and one roll of engineer tape. The platoon maintains two picket pounders (one per section).

**Class V**

Each vehicle carries a basic load of main gun and small arms ammunition. TCs report to the PSG after each major engagement and whenever the basic load is under 60 percent. Emergency resupply is usually available upon request IAW unit SOP.

**Class IX**

Each vehicle maintains spare track parts, one spare road wheel, and mine plow lifting belts (on plow tanks). Refer to the appropriate operator's manual (-10) for supply requirements.

**PRE-POSITIONING (PRESTOCK)**

The following table lists basic steps the platoon takes in conducting prestock resupply operations.

STEP	ACTION – Prestock resupply
1	Verify prestock locations during reconnaissance and rehearsals.
2	<p>If the tactical situation permits, conduct a replenishment drill, using these steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• When Tanks 3 and 4 expend 50 percent of ready ammunition, they move to a turret-down or hide position and conduct replenishment from semiready ammunition.</li><li>• Tanks 3 and 4 return to fighting positions when transfer is complete.</li><li>• On order, tanks 1 and 2 conduct replenishment in the same manner.</li></ul>

### REFUEL ON THE MOVE (ROM)

The following table lists basic steps the platoon takes in conducting a ROM operation.

STEP	ACTION – Refuel on the move (ROM)
1	Move to the ROM site and establish local security (herringbone formation or hasty perimeter defense).
2	Vehicles refuel IAW OPORD/FRAGO. ( <b>NOTE:</b> The OPORD/FRAGO should designate location, time, and amount of fuel for each vehicle.)
3	As time is available, crews conduct during-operation maintenance checks and replenish POL supplies.
4	Platoon leader reports status to commander.

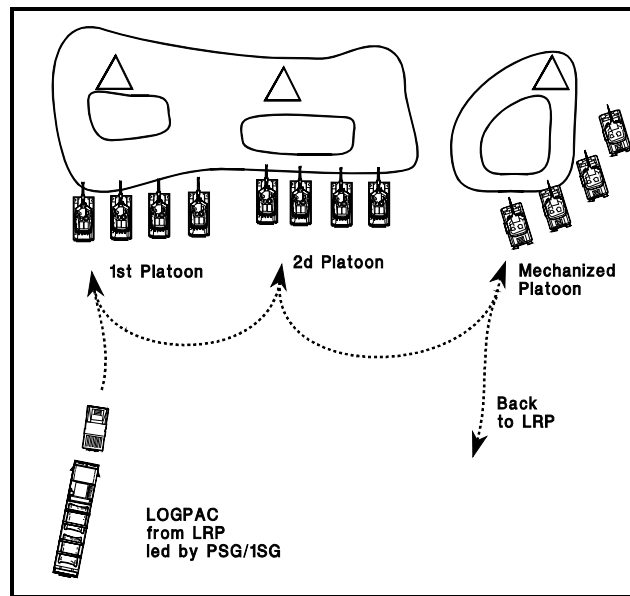
### ROUTINE RESUPPLY

Routine resupply covers Classes I, III, V, and IX, mail, and other items as requested. It is conducted daily as the tactical situation permits. The PSG and 1SG may prioritize the order in which vehicles are resupplied according to the platoon's supply requirements. The following discussion focuses on the two methods of routine resupply: tailgate and service station.

#### Tailgate resupply

The tailgate method is used when routes leading to vehicle positions are available and either enemy contact is unlikely or the unit is not under direct enemy fire. The following table lists basic steps for tailgate resupply, which is shown in the illustration on the following page.

STEP	ACTION – Tailgate resupply
1	PSG coordinates with the 1SG for linkup with the LOGPAC.
2	Platoon or other elements provide security for LOGPAC activities based on guidance from the commander or in accordance with company SOP.
3	Platoon vehicles resupply as the 1SG brings the LOGPAC to the rear of individual positions.
4	PSG coordinates with the 1SG for additional requirements.
5	Platoon leader keeps the commander informed on status of resupply operations.

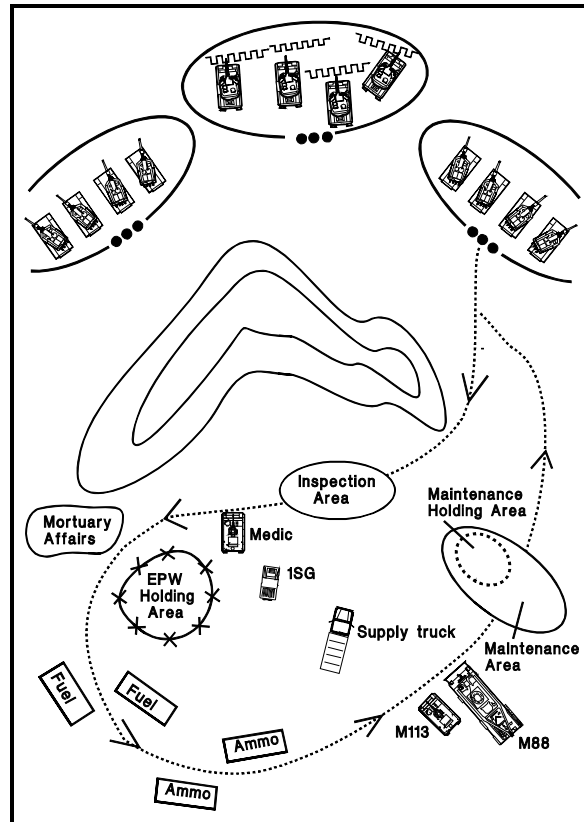


Tailgate resupply technique.

### Service station resupply

When enemy contact is possible, the 1SG will use the service station method, resupplying one section or tank at a time. The following table lists basic steps the platoon takes in conducting service station resupply, which is shown in the illustration on the following page.

STEP	ACTION – Service-station resupply
1	When the LOGPAC arrives, the 1SG directs the platoon to move to the resupply point.
2	Two tanks, one from each section, move to the resupply point, with the other two tanks remaining in position to maintain area security of the BP. (For example, the platoon leader moves to the rearm point and the PSG's wingman to the refuel point.) Each vehicle conducts resupply at the rearm or refuel point, then moves to the other point.
3	The resupplied tanks return to the BP and assume area security. The other two tanks (in the example above, the PSG and the platoon leader's wingman) move to the rearm/refuel points and conduct resupply as specified in Step 2.
4	PSG reports to the 1SG with actual and anticipated logistics requests.
5	Platoon vehicles turn WIA and KIA personnel over to the medics and supply sergeant, respectively.
6	Platoon vehicles pick up prepacked Class I and additional supplies at the resupply point.
7	PSG reports status to the platoon leader and 1SG when all vehicles are resupplied.



Service station resupply technique.

## EMERGENCY RESUPPLY

The following table lists basic steps the platoon takes in requesting and conducting emergency resupply.

STEP	ACTION – Emergency resupply
1	Conduct immediate redistribution and/or cross-leveling among platoon vehicles.
2	Request resupply through the commander or 1SG (using Yellow-3A report).
3	Battalion support platoon brings emergency supplies forward.
4	Based on the enemy situation, the platoon may have to conduct resupply while in contact with the enemy. Two techniques are used for resupply in contact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited supplies are brought forward to the closest covered and concealed position, where the tailgate method of resupply is used.</li> <li>Individual vehicles or sections disengage, move to a resupply point, obtain supplies, and return to the fight.</li> </ul>

## MEDICAL AND PERSONNEL SERVICES

### FIRST AID AND EVACUATION

The following table summarizes considerations and procedures that apply when the platoon requires medical services, including medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) or casualty evacuation (CASEVAC), during an operation.

STEP	ACTION/CONSIDERATION – First aid and evacuation
1	Platoon members and combat lifesavers must be prepared to administer immediate first aid as required.
2	The PSG transmits MEDEVAC requests using FM voice or by FBCB2 (M1A2). ( <b>NOTE:</b> Refer to the format for the MEDEVAC request, the Red-3 report, in Annex B.)
3	An armored ambulance or MEDEVAC helicopter will be dispatched to the platoon's location if support is available.
4	If MEDEVAC/CASEVAC is not available, platoon consolidates WIAs on one tank and evacuates them to the casualty collection point if the tactical situation permits.

**DECEASED PERSONNEL (INCLUDING KIAs)**

Use the procedures outlined in the following table (search, recover, record, cover, evacuate, bury) to assist in the handling of KIA soldiers and other deceased personnel.

STEP	ACTION/GUIDELINE – Deceased personnel
<b>SEARCH</b>	<p>Search the area of operations for KIA soldiers. Pay special attention to these locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mounds and trenches.</li> <li>• Hedges, hedgerows, trees, and fallen logs.</li> <li>• Stream banks.</li> <li>• Fighting positions and bunkers.</li> <li>• Ruined structures and wrecked vehicles.</li> </ul>
<b>RECOVER</b>	<p>Take these steps when remains are discovered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summon medical personnel (if available).</li> <li>• Establish identity of each victim using all available means (ID tags/cards, clothing, equipment, markings, or visual identification).</li> <li>• Keep one ID tag belonging to each KIA.</li> <li>• Consolidate the remains of KIA personnel.</li> <li>• Complete/submit DA Form 1156 (casualty feeder report).</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Proceed with extreme caution. Look for booby traps or antipersonnel mines on, near, or under remains. Request EOD support if required.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Ensure all items used to establish identity are left with the remains.</p>
<b>RECORD</b>	<p>Record the following for each deceased soldier:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name.</li> <li>• Unit.</li> <li>• Weapon serial number.</li> <li>• Eight-digit grid coordinates of the remains.</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> <b>Report</b> this information to the 1SG. In addition, ensure that it is evacuated with the remains or given to the appropriate leader.</p>



<b>COVER</b>	Shroud each deceased soldier using a body bag, the soldier's sleeping bag, or other available material.
<b>EVACUATE</b>	Move all remains to a mortuary affairs collection point at the earliest opportunity.
<b>BURY</b>	<p>When evacuation of remains is not possible because of the tactical situation, request permission from the commander for burial. For detailed information, refer to FM 10-63-1. Follow these basic procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare remains and personal effects for emergency burial.</li> <li>• Ensure graves are at least 3-1/2 feet deep.</li> <li>• Mark each grave site.</li> <li>• Report eight-digit grid locations of burial sites and the method used to mark them to the leader or higher headquarters as soon as possible.</li> </ul>

## PERSONNEL SERVICES

The following table lists considerations and procedures that apply regarding personnel services for the platoon.

<b>STEP</b>	<b>ACTION/CONSIDERATION – Personnel services</b>
<b>1</b>	PSG monitors the platoon's personnel status and forwards reports to the platoon leader and 1SG as required.
<b>2</b>	Submit recommendations for awards through the PSG to the platoon leader/1SG.
<b>3</b>	Submit requests for Class VI resupply through the PSG to the 1SG.

**ENEMY PRISONERS OF WAR (EPW)**

The following table lists considerations and procedures that apply when the platoon captures EPWs.

STEP	ACTION/CONSIDERATION – Handling of EPWs
1	The PSG's vehicle is the EPW holding location.
2	The capturing crew must disarm EPWs and then implement the "five-S" handling procedures (search, segregate, silence, speed, and safeguard). Refer to FM 3-20.15 for detailed procedures for handling of EPWs.
3	PSG notifies the 1SG that the platoon has captured EPWs and provides an 8- or 10-digit grid of location of capture.
4	PSG ensures that EPWs are tagged, listing the capturing unit and the date, time, place, and circumstances of capture.
5	Captured documents are tagged with the same information (AE Form 1301 can be used).
6	Protective masks and clothing, ID cards, and personal items of no tactical value are returned to EPWs after they are searched.
7	EPWs are transported under guard to the company combat trains, where the 1SG assumes responsibility for them.

## MATERIAL SERVICES

### MAINTENANCE

The following table lists considerations and procedures for platoon maintenance operations.

STEP	ACTION/CONSIDERATION - Maintenance
1	TCs submit DA Form 5988E daily (or as required) to request maintenance assistance for individual vehicles through the PSG.
2	Platoon leader and/or PSG request company/troop-level maintenance assistance through the XO or 1SG.
3	Crews remain with vehicles unless otherwise ordered.

### DESTRUCTION OF MATERIAL

Equipment and documents can be destroyed only by permission of the platoon leader (who in turn obtains permission from the commander whenever possible) or when there is imminent danger of enemy capture. The following table lists the priority of destruction.

PRIORITY	TYPE OF EQUIPMENT/MATERIAL – Destruction of material
1	Classified equipment/documents.
2	Communications equipment (including FBCB2).
3	Weapons IAW operator's manual.
4	Vehicles IAW operator's manual.
5	Supplies of potential tactical value, especially those in Classes III and V.